

The Montevideo Times

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VOL. XXII.

MONTEVIDEO, SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1900.

No. 3263.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS

- D. GARCIA LAGOS.** Doctor and Surgeon. Head of the Surgical Clinic in the Caridad Hospital. Consultations from 2 to 4 p. m. English spoken. Calle Uruguay 128.
- ALFRED B. HILL, L. D. S., AMERICAN DENTIST.** Licentiate in Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. Calle Camarero No. 163. Montevideo. Consultations 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.
- CARLOS S. PRATT.** Traductor Público (Sworn Translator.) Graduate of the University of Montevideo. Calle Zabala 104.
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The Montevideo Times

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EDITOR AND SOLE PROPRIETOR
W. H. DENSTONE.

NOTICES.

Advertisers are respectfully informed that all "permanents" or monthly advertisements will be charged for until due notice is given of their withdrawal. This does not apply to prepaid advertisements inserted for a specified period. The collector is not qualified to receive verbal instructions respecting the withdrawal of permanent advertisements.

On account of our early hour of going to press it is especially requested that any notices or advertisements intended for publication on the following day be delivered at our office not later than 4.30 p. m.

The Montevideo Times

MONTEVIDEO, MAY 13, 1900.

PASSING NOTES.

The Port Medical Service.

When we condemned in our last issue the Regulations just issued by the Council of Hygiene for the medical service of the port, we wrote on the spur of the moment. Further reflection and enquiry show the Regulations to be even more absurd and offensive than at first appeared. To arrive at this, it is only necessary to imagine them being put into practice. Let us suppose, for example, a transatlantic steamer calling here on the way to Buenos Aires or the West Coast. Her stay in this port will be some six or eight hours, at the most twenty-four. Amongst her many passengers, or perhaps amongst the crew, there may be persons suffering from ordinary non-contagious complaint, severe enough for them to be classed as "patients," (infirmos) but of no danger to any one else. Perhaps there may be some sufferer from gout or rheumatism or liver complaint, travelling in search of health and change. Perhaps there may be some one with a broken arm caused by an accident on the way out. These patients may be under care of the vessel's medical officer, or may be waiting to reach their destination to consult a doctor of their own choosing. According to the Regulations just issued, it is compulsory, under penalty of a fine, for these cases to be reported to the Sanitary Inspection of the Port, for the patients to be brought on shore for revision of the port doctor, or when that cannot be done, for them to be visited by that officer on board, perhaps at the cost of several hours delay for the vessel!

Such an exaction as this is neither reasonable nor tolerable—it is simply offensive and impertinent, and we venture to say that no captain or passenger will take notice of it, and that it will be found impossible to enforce it even for a week.

That there should be a port doctor at hand ready to give his services when asked for, and that the authorities should be notified of any case of epidemic sickness on board, is only right and reasonable enough, but that is a vastly different thing from the compulsory intervention of the port doctor and of him only in every case of sickness or accident, which the Regulation pretends to establish. We might multiply cases to show that such a Regulation is at once offensive, dangerous and impracticable. The aim of the Council seems to have been, not to assist public interests, but to make an obnoxious and impertinent assertion of "officialism," intruding its "authority" where it has no right, and to provide a job for some of its members or of their professional friends. For this there can be nothing but condemnation—and justified resistance. The Council has once more justified the very bad opinion we have had of it for a long time past, and shown that it is a body unfit to be trusted with authority or to be allowed to interfere with public interests. If it was summarily swept out of existence, it would be no loss to the Republic.

The "Padlock" Bill.

This is the name which, for want of a better, has been given to Dr. Larreta's Bill, mentioned yesterday, for making the effect of any increase in duties or taxes on consumption, instantaneous from the moment of the official proposal. The Bill meets with approval, presumably official, in yesterday's *Nacion*, which contends that such a measure is necessary to protect the Treasury and prevent speculation and abuse, terms which it very justly applies to the protective measures naturally adopted by commerce in view of such proposals. The *Nacion*, arguing solely

from the narrow point of view of the interests of the Fiscal, which it quite erroneously supposes are the highest interests in the State, would deny to commerce any latitude or any loop-hole of escape in the matter. This is illiberal and mischievous; and, as we said yesterday, it is inconceivable that any Government, not absolutely despotic, could be allowed the power to increase duties or taxes at a moment's notice, which is what the Bill practically amounts to. Least of all would such a step be advisable here, where commerce and industry already suffer so sorely from excessive "officialism" and from oppressive taxation. The pressure upon them wants relieving, not tightening, or they will be in danger of having crushed out of them what little vitality remains. A wiser view is taken by a writer in yesterday's *Razon*, who points out, amongst many other objections, that whilst guarantee is exacted from the importer or manufacturer, it is not possible for him to exact similar guarantee from his customers or consumers, and thus he is exposed to the alternative of trading at a probable loss which he has no means of covering, or of finding a branch of his business paralysed pending legislative ratification, by generally dilatory Chambers, of the proposal. This would be fatal to business interests, and this argument alone is sufficient entirely to condemn the Bill.

Obstructing Business.

Yesterday's *Siglo* cites a barely credible example of how business is obstructed by the pernicious exaggeration of "officialism" and "red tape." Two persons were desirous of opening, the one a shop, and the other a small industry. They applied to the Ministry of Finance for leave to pay a proportional license (patente) for the remaining months of the financial year. After various consultations the Ministry decided this could not be done, because the narrow term fixed for applying for licenses had expired. They have thus the alternative of waiting until July 1st, when a new financial year commences, or of being heavily fined for opening their establishments without the corresponding license. Such an interpretation as this can only be classed as completely imbecile. Whilst "officialism" offers such insane obstructions as this, it is not surprising that commerce and industry languish, and that all spirit of enterprise and initiative seems dead. To be treated thus, is enough to make an intelligent person back up his traps and leave the country in disgust.

NEWS OF THE DAY

MONTEVIDEO.

SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1900.

Fourth Sunday after Easter.—Our Lady of Lujan.—Saint Peter Regalado.—133 days past, 232 to the end of the year.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Senators sat on Friday. Discussion in general was resumed of Dr. Vasquez Acevedo's reformed Code of Penal Procedure. Dr. Arceaga resumed his defence of the Code, entering into a number of details to show its advantages, and to prove that there was no reason to postpone the reform on financial grounds. He estimated the total extra expense that would be entailed by the application of the Code at a little over \$70,000 per annum, and this sum could be obtained by insignificant reductions in the numbers of the regiments, so that there need be no disturbance in the Budget. The debate was still continuing when the Chamber adjourned.

Beyond the above and the topics dealt with in our "Passing Notes," there is nothing worth reporting from the political world.

"THE BACHELOR BOOK."

Two adventurous and fair young women of Chicago, believing in the principle of "turn about is fair play," have started a magazine solely for bachelors. Men edit women's magazines, they argue, so why shouldn't women edit men's magazines; hence the Bachelor Book. The promoters of this curiously interesting enterprise are Mrs. Marion T. Egbert and Miss Page W. Sampson. Their joint prospectus and a few of the features of their literary lure for men here follow:—

Jingo! What's This?

This is the Bachelor Book: we made it. Who are we? Oh! we are only a couple of little old-fashioned young women with a penchant for literary mischief and a taste for hard work.

Do we expect to set the jungle on fire with the Bachelor Book? Oh, no, not at all. We shall endeavor to make the production of each number of this magazine an ethical performance, and beyond a reasonable hope that we shall succeed in doing so; we expect nothing.

The question has been asked: "Will the Bachelor Book attempt to discourage matrimony?" Certainly not. We approve of matrimony for some people—and we are even old-fashioned enough to believe that it is occasionally successful. The mission of this gentle little periodical, beloved friends, is not to institute reforms of any sort. As far as we are concerned, it will be quite orthodox in its teaching.

ings on the subjects of love, marriage and divorce.

Can a man love twice? is another question we have been asked to consider. There is an innocence and a freshness about this query which shows that it springs from something far deeper than mere curiosity. In reply, we feel obliged to confess that our experience has taught us that a man cannot love the same woman twice with the same intensity, but we think it is an unwarranted belittling of his sentimental capacity to even remotely suggest the idea that he can be narrowed to twice loving, on general principles. For the sake of sentiment, however, and to do reverence to some woman's ideal man, we admit that love of the right kind—the love that never fails and never changes, but stands "four square to all the winds that blow," comes but once and comes to stay. Most men are capable of this sort of love.

If a man has never felt it, we believe it is because he has never met the woman who might have inspired it.

We expect criticism, and when it comes we shall try to worry through it somehow, believing that a fair amount of legitimate criticism but adds to the value of honest praise. We realize that the Bachelor Book cannot be squeezed into the pint cup of conventionality or gauged by the foot-rule of custom. Nevertheless we send it forth, this bachelor among magazines, sure that like a certain other bachelor of graceful memory, his strength will be "the strength of ten," because we know "his heart is pure."

To Those who Ask us Questions.

Little Willie.—Do not offer to tie the young lady's shoe string unless you are engaged to marry her. Let her tie it herself if she can, and while she is doing it you discreetly journey on a few paces, or retire into an alleyway. (The untied shoe string on the foot of the modern woman is a snare, and up-to-date men pay no attention to it now-a-days.)

John Storm.—Do not attempt to choke her. It is inesthetic and altogether horrible. If she won't be good, remember there are others.

Country Village.—No, we cannot tell you where you can buy a controlling motive. We inherited ours with other misfortunes. What do you want one for, anyway? Why don't you get under the bough and read your Khayyam?

THE WAR.

A small dose of official news was allowed to filter through yesterday, and shows that there has been some fighting at the front, but the details given are far from explicit, so it is impossible to gauge its importance. The following is from dispatches attributed to Marshal Roberts.

Telegraphing from the north of Zand river on Tuesday evening, he states that his troops now occupied the positions from which they had dislodged the enemy. It was not yet possible to estimate the British losses, but they were thought to be light. The fighting took place along an extension of 25 miles, and on very broken ground, so that the troops were greatly spread out, only maintaining the indispensable points of contact. The cavalry, divided into large bodies, pursued the enemy closely, causing them heavy losses, until nightfall. The enemy left their wounded and a large part of their baggage and provision carts on the field.—Telegraphing Friday morning from Reitspruit, Lord Roberts adds that Gen. French, with Gen. Porter's 1st Brigade, the 4th Brigade under Major Gen. Dickson, and the 1st mounted Brigade under Major Gen. Hutton, crossed the Zand at Vermenten Kraal. Gen. French then made a flanking movement to the north-east to where the enemy had their best positions. This movement was carried out against a determined resistance. He himself ("Bobs") was 8 miles north of the Zand, having under his immediate orders the 19th Brigade of the 9th Division under Major Gen. Smith Darrien and all Gen. Hamilton's division of mounted infantry. The enemy made a determined resistance all along the line. Our losses so far known were 4 killed and 3 wounded, without counting those of Hamilton's division and French's cavalry.—Finally, a brief message states that Lord Roberts had resumed his march towards Kronstadt, where the Boer main forces were known to be fortified.

We take the following items from unofficial messages.—The crossing of the Zand was easy, as the river was nearly dry. Some 3000 Boers were encamped on the railway embankment, but retired after a feeble resistance. They had placed a long range Grouse gun on a mound which fired on the British troops from 7000 yards. Gen. French refused battle and made a detour to the north to cut off the Boer's retreat.—Lord Roberts at present disposes of 25,000 men and 140 guns, and can easily have 20,000 more men. Bets are being laid in the lobby of the Commons that Roberts will be in Pretoria before two months.—At a concert at Pretoria on behalf of the sufferers from the Begbie explosion, the doors were suddenly closed, and all the men present were summarily drafted

ed off to the commandos! It is said that Gen. Botha can only dispose of 15,000 or 20,000 men at the most, and 46 guns, and that there are grave dissensions between him and De Wet.—The burghers are said to be very discontented with the conduct of their leaders at the River Vet combat. There is now talk of their retiring to Elandburg, leaving the defence of Johannesburg and Pretoria to foreign mercenaries, but the latter do not seem to like the task. No great resistance is expected on the Transvaal frontiers.—From Welgeant (?) it is stated that a meeting of burghers has been held, without consent of Steijn, at which was discussed and approved a plan for the submission of a part of Orange Free State to the British.

A Boer message claims the conquest of the British positions at Thabanchu after a desperate combat, in which the British lost over 1000 and the Boers 200. This was witnessed by Steijn, who congratulated his troops on their behaviour.—The tale is mostly probably an invention. Other messages anticipate a battle in that quarter, but there is no reliable news of its having yet taken place. It is also said that Steijn has already left the district for the north.

There are more Boer prisoners at Capetown than can be accommodated. There is talk of sending some of them to Ceylon.

From Capetown there is report of discovery of a plot to assassinate Sir A. Milner. Two persons have been arrested, one of them a prominent Afrikaner.

A St. Petersburg telegram alleges that since May 1, 600 Russian volunteers have left for Delagoa bay to serve with the Boer army.

Lord Salisbury's Speech.

We are indebted to a Buenos Aires contemporary for the following more extended version of the important speech made by Lord Salisbury as a mass meeting of the Primrose League at Albert Hall, on Wednesday last.

The Premier commenced by criticizing the international policy of the Liberal party when in power and said that the country had been dominated by the genius of Gladstone and charmed by the doctrines of the Manchester school, till the disasters of Malak and Khartoum awoke it. Gordon had been avenged and now 200,000 men were trying to wipe out the Majuba catastrophe. He then spoke of the disorganization of the Liberal party, which he attributed to the same lack of practical ideas which caused those disasters. The war in South Africa, he said, had given us a lesson, and has taught us not to create independencies of which disloyal Governments might take advantage to injure us seriously. Ireland will not obtain that independence as we do not wish to run risks like the present ones. He was pleased that foreign powers maintained their neutrality in spite of the howlings of the Anglophobes.

"The acts of the British government," he said, "are inspired by love of peace and rights: but at the same time Britain has to depend upon her own arm for defence. I do not wish to paint a dark picture of the future, but I wish to point out that all the nations are increasing their warlike materials whilst on every side the temptations to employ these materials on territories which lie at the mercy of the fortunes of war are also increasing. Britain as a maritime power has special conditions but, notwithstanding, she needs something more. The continental nations have strengthened themselves again since the entry of the enemy into their very capitals. Britain if wounded in the heart would suffer the lot of the other maritime nations of history. We need, besides a most powerful navy, an army. The country dislikes conscription but every Briton should learn the use of the rifle and be prepared to flock to the colours when called upon by the Government. We must rely upon our own forces alone."

The Under Secretary of state for the War, Mr. Wyndham, then moved a resolution calling upon all subjects of Her Majesty the Queen to prepare themselves in time of peace against the emergencies to which the Empire may be subject. This was passed by acclamation.

Our Late Enemy.

Mr. J. E. C. Bodley, writing to "The Athenaeum" from Biarritz, sends to that journal an interesting account of Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil, who was killed while commanding the Boers in the engagement near Boshof. What Mr. Bodley dwells upon, curiously enough, is Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil's profound respect for English institutions and for the British race. "His admiration for us went so far," says Mr. Bodley, "that he assured me that after his Indian tour he would have applied to be naturalised an English subject had he been younger. He founded in Paris the association of the Societes Régimentaires, a big club for sons of officers who had done their military service and resided in the capital. He took me to see it last summer, and I was struck much with the importance of this organization of hundreds of the best class of trained soldiers, engaged in civil pursuits, organized according to their old regiments, and practically

under the command of this ambitious and brilliant officer. I feel sure that it was the future development of this organization, with a view to political changes in France, and not animosity to the British Empire, which tempted him to South Africa.... Last October he went straight from my table to catch the train which took him on his last journey through France before he embarked. He talked of a mysterious mission which had been offered to him, and I suggested in chaff, knowing his aims, that it was connected with the approaching centenary of General Bonaparte's Coup d'Etat de Brumaire. No one here had the faintest suspicion of the adventure on which he was starting, and even his nearest relations were not in the secret.... It is in the irony of things that the writer who last year praised in his last novel 'Thos-pitalité la plus accueillante et l'aimabilité la plus engageante' which he had received from English people should have wantonly gone forth to risk his death from a English bullet."

Holy Trinity Church.

May 13.—IV Sunday after Easter.
8.15 m.—Holy Communion.
9.45 a.m.—Sunday school.
11 a.m.—Matins, litany and sermon.
Vespers, 6 p.m.—Prayers for 13th day.—*Te Deum*, *Sanctus*, *Benedictus*, *Goss*.—Hymns, 196, 518, 541.—*Antiphon*.—8 p.m.—Evensong and sermon.—*Psalm*, for 13th day.—*Magnificat*, *Tours*.—*Nunc Dimittis*, *Tours*.—Hymns, 281, 172, 228.

Offerings.—Church expenses.
Rev. S. F. Handcock, Chaplain.
815 Calle 18 de Julio.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

Calle Treinta y Tres, No. 264
Morning Service Sunday 11 a. m.
Sunday School Sunday, 12.30 p. m.
Mid-week Service Thursday 8 p. m.
Gen. P. Howard, Pastor.

Residence—Calle Rio Negro 290.

Salvation Army.

Spanish meetings are held at Calle Corro Largo 174, corner of Rio Negro every evening except Tuesday at 8 p.m. Sundays, at 7 a. m. and 8 p. m.—Children's Meetings, Sundays at 3 p. m. and Thursdays at 4 p. m.—R. H. Steen, Captain. Calle Uruguay 484.

SUNDRIES.

—The vessel ashore near Colonia, as briefly mentioned in our last, is the British cargo steamer "Northumbria" of the International S. S. Line, from Rosario for Buenos Aires, with wheat. She is a steel vessel, built by J. L. Thomson and Sons at Sunderland in 1888, 1243 tons net register, and measures 76.72 metres by 11.60 by 5.49. She is in a rather bad position on the Farallon rocks, with the fore-peak, Island 3rd hold full of water. According to latest advices yesterday afternoon, there were considerable hopes of saving her with a turn of the tide, the water just now being exceptionally low.

—The weather for to-day is once more most uncertain and threatening—though a change after the clammy heat of recent days will be most welcome. If fine, there are plenty of fixtures, the Central Railway excursion to Minas, football matches at Pinarol, Paso Molino and the Parque, an afternoon performance at the Casino, at which the band and men of the "Cecile" are expected to attend, etc.

—In addition to the football matches mentioned yesterday, there will be one this afternoon between H.M.S. "Swallow" and the Uruguay Athletic Club, at the Parque Central. Camacho Club. This Park will be officially inaugurated on the 25th, when the pavilions will have been completed. In a future issue, we will give some particulars about it.

—Some of our subscribers, referring to a wedding notice quoted from the *Standard* in our last issue, are desirous to know more about the bridesmaid who was described as "dressed in white hat and bouquet to match," and whether her appearance did not create a sensation? The enquiry borders on the frivolous, and we resolutely decline to reply.

—There has been no official declaration yet from Buenos Aires, and it seems that "suspected" cases of bubonic pest are still appearing there. This means that the miserable quarantines may be maintained for another three or four weeks. It is hopeless to reason on the matter.

—A meeting of the newly constituted Committee of the "Montevideo Charities" was held last Thursday under the presidency of Mr. W. Baring. The addition of three new pensioners to the roll of the Charities has left a very small margin on the present income, in fact crippling the institution for any emergency. It was therefore resolved to make a general and (when possible) individual appeal to the members of the English-speaking community, for increased support, such as the objects of the institution fully merit. This is an appeal which we have no hesitation in recommending, and we may add that intended subscriptions or donations may be sent or notified to the British Consulate, to Mr. James Saunders, Treasurer, or to Dr. Thomson, Secretary, of the Charities.

—Under the heading, "The Ancient Name of Smith," Professor Mahaffy has a brief contribution to "The

SEE

THE NEW ANNOUNCEMENTS

OF THE

GAS COMPANY.

ON PAGES 2 AND 3

Athenium, pointing out that among the yet unpublished curiosities of the Petrie papyrus is a list of names connected with the manufacture of beer. These names are oddly unlike either Greek or Egyptian names, and are suspected to be abbreviations. "There is one," says Professor Mahaffy, "which appears regularly in the same form, and of which we can give no further explanation. It is the name Smith—mistakenly written. We have never found anything like it before, and it is surely worth telling the many distinguished bearers of the name that there was a man known as Smith in the twentieth year of the third Ptolemy, 227 B.C., and that he was occupied in brewing beer or in selling it. Is there any other English name comparable to this in antiquity?"

—The death took place in Buenos Aires, on Thursday, of Mr. Peter Ham, the youngest of the three brothers of the well-known resident Don Patricio Ham. He was 38 years of age.

—The Argentine battleship Admiral Brown has arrived at Port Madyras and reports the loss of an officer, Lieutenant John MacKinnon, and six men, on the 21st ult. The Lieutenant and six men were manning a boat sent to Beagle Channel to pick up instruments used in the surveying operations. This necessitated the boat going very far from the anchorage of the warship, and it was no doubt carried off by the currents. The non-appearance of the boat caused alarm and several boats were sent out to search for the Lieutenant and his men but returned without finding any trace of the missing boat. There is of course a very bare possibility that they have been picked up by a passing whaler or merchant vessel. Lieutenant MacKinnon was a distinguished officer who had lent valuable services to the navy during his career.

—The following is given as an authentic extract from a complaint book of a club which members several Irishmen among its members. "The hot water in the lavatory to-day was quite cold, and there was none of it."

—A small servant girl in the North of England recently presented the following note to a chemist's assistant: "My little baby has eat up his father's paraffin. Send an anecdote quick as possible by the enclosed little girl."

LATEST.

—The "Northumbria" has been successfully floated off.

LONDON NOTES.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13.

Dull threatening weather was experienced in Dublin yesterday. In the morning the Queen inspected a number of school children at the Viceregal Lodge. In the afternoon her Majesty visited the township of Clontarf.

The Queen has sent a message to Captain Lambton, commander of the Powerful, welcoming the men of the Naval Brigade on their return, heartily congratulating them on the gallant and valiant service they rendered in South Africa, and expressing a hope that she will see them all shortly after her return to England. The Duke of York has also sent a message of welcome and congratulation.

With the usual formalities the Queen's Maud money was distributed at Westminster Abbey yesterday. There were 162 recipients, the number of each sex corresponding with the age of her Majesty.

Yesterday the Moss liner Rameses arrived at Liverpool with the body of Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart. The transfer of the body from the vessel to the funeral coach in waiting to convey it to the railway station, en route for London, was the occasion of an impressive military display.

News was yesterday received of serious shipping disasters off Padstow, on the Cornish Coast. A fishing smack was driven on to the rocks, and three of a crew of eight were drowned. Two lifeboats put off to their rescue. One of them, when going under steam, was capsized, and eight of her crew were lost.

As was to be expected, in view of the war, the project of bringing a S. African cricket team to this country has been abandoned, but eleven from the West Indies and America have arranged a series of matches. Many well-known batsmen, who are on service at the Cape, will, of course, be prevented from resuming their places in county elevens.

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Calle Piedras, esquina Guarani, Montevideo.
Reconquista 268, Buenos Aires.—Grand Dock, La Plata.

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

GOSPEL TRUTH

"If any man provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel."—1. Timothy, Ch. V, Verse 8.

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OR
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\$ 124.35 a year at age 30

IN return the policyholder pays for a Policy of \$ 5000 IN

"The Standard Life."

The only infallible protection!
Are you insured?
If not, APPLY WHILE ELIGIBLE TO THE

Sole Representative:

B. LORENZO HILL

161, CALLE ITUZAINGO—MONTEVIDEO.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14.

The Queen attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, yesterday morning, and afterwards took a long drive, passing through a portion of the city she had not been expected to traverse. Dr. Alexander, Primate of Ireland, preaching at the Chapel Royal, Dublin Castle, referred to her Majesty as the "crowned President of a free people."

Good Friday was observed in customary solemn fashion at the different places of worship throughout London yesterday. At St. Paul's the sermon was preached by the Rev. E. Gough, at the Abbey by Canon Gore, and at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, by the Dean of Westminster.

Mr. Kensit and a number of his friends and sympathisers yesterday attended the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-square, where the service known as the Holy Eucharist Presanctified was celebrated. He and his party were ejected, and a free fight took place in the street. Mr. Kensit has written to the Bishop of London on the subject of the disturbance.

COMMERCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Montevideo, May 12, 1900. Business to-day was very dull, but prices continue favorable, and again recovered a fraction. Sales as follows:—

Extraordinary Loan, 1st Series, \$3000 at 63.70.—Ditto, 2nd Series, \$64,500 at 64.50 and 64.60 cash, 64.70 end of month.

Treasury Certificates Debt, \$41,191 at 63.90 to 64.20 cash, 64 end of month.

Mortgage Bank, 220 shares at 11 cash and Monday.

Consolidated Debt, \$54,050 at 47.50 and 47.60 cash and Monday, 47.70 end of month. No London quotation.

EXCHANGE.

	Bank.	Commercial.
London 90d/s.	51 1/2-1 2	51 3/4
Paris 90d/s.	5 37-39	5 42-43
Antwerp 90d/s.	5 37-40	5 41-44
Germany 90d/s.	4 37-39	4 42-43
N. York	0 97 98	
Italy	5 62	
Spain	6 73	
Brazil	28 400	28 750
B. Aires,	par.	1/8 % dis.

Business Notes.

—The Custom House paid into the London Bank yesterday \$13445 on account of the Consolidated Debt and Railway guarantee service and \$1643 on account of the 5 % Loan service.

—Gold opened in B. Aires yesterday at 227.30, and closed at the same.

—Exchange upon London was quoted in Rio Janeiro yesterday at 8 3/8 to 13 3/2 to 7 1/2 d. per milreis. Joked left 860 to 1040 reis per kilo. Stock 5,890,000 kilos. Market weak.

—Antwerp. 12 Wool, class B, 4.70 francs for June, 4.75 for September. Market quiet.

Saladero Killings.

	May 12. Total to date.
R. Valozzo	84087
P. Denis & Co.	86387
Agas & Irigoyen	61061
Agas & y Ca.	25760

F. Freguero	852	29840
P. San Martin & hijos.		19560
Rosario Tabares		28931
Duclos y Monlié		9118
E. Legrand y Co.		26219
F. Cibils Larraide y Co.	173	56233
B. Roca y Lanata Haos.		22556
Jaime Hnos.		26900
Total.	525	389965

Same period 1899. 839959
" 1898. 301153

Prices, Buoyes \$ 16 1/2
Novillos, \$ 15 1/2 to 16 1/2
Vacas \$ 11 1/2

Buenos Aires, May 12, 1900.
Gold, cash, 227.30.
Do. end of month, 228.30.
Cedulas G. Nacionales, cash, 79.
Fondos Publicos 1892, Wed, 74.50.
Empresita Popular Interio, 1898, cash, 74.20.
Do. end of month, 74.20.
Do. end of June, 74.60.
Muelles y Depositos de La Plata, (oro) cash, 3.50.
Banco Espanol, cash, 125.

MARITIME

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

Montevideo, May 12, 1900.
—Str. Venus from B. Aires.
—Str. Rivertown from New York.
—Str. Fram from B. Aires.
—Str. Parana for New York (Friday).
—Str. Golondrina for Salto.

MAIL STEAMERS

LEAVING TO-DAY
—The str. MONTEVIDEO will leave TO-DAY for Sance and Uruguay ports. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 4 15 p. m.
—The str. SANTOS will leave TODAY for Cherbourg and Hamburg. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 4 p. m.
—The R. M. S. MAGDALENA will leave TO-DAY for Santos, Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 9 a. m.

OTHER DATES
—The str. REGINA MARGHERITA will leave May 16 for Barcelona and Genoa. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 11 a. m.
Note.—In addition to the hours mentioned above, letters for all these steamers will be received, without extra charge, in the Aduna Kiosk until the P. O. agents leave to go on board the steamers.

Steamers to arrive.

MAY	NAME	FLAG	FROM
13	Ayegorth	English	Liverpool
13	Arroyo	English	Cape Town
13	Cervantes	English	London
13	Ramess	German	Valparaiso
13	Bahia	German	Hamburg
13	Bonn	German	Bremen
13	Biserton	English	New York
13	Orizaba	French	Bordeaux
13	Iberia	English	Liverpool
13	Thames	English	Southampton
13	Citta di Torino	Italian	Genoa
13	Sirio	Italian	Genoa
13	Belluna	English	New York
13	Carolina	French	Havre
13	Paolo V	Italian	Genoa
13	Ebelwada	English	Antwerp
13	Gem	German	Hamburg
13	Tijoca	German	Hamburg
13	Los Andes	French	Marseilles
13	Atlantique	French	Bordeaux
13	Normandy	English	Liverpool
13	Pasenos Aires	Spanish	Barcelona
13	Willehad	German	Southampton
13	Venezuela	Italian	Genoa
13	Oropesa	English	Liverpool
13	Sao Paulo	German	Hamburg

BUCHANAN WHISKY
Royal Blend Scotch
Permanent Stock in and out of Bond.
This Whisky is the best imported in South America, and the most largely accepted and generally consumed throughout the world.
On sale in all the Hotels, Cafes, Confeiterias, Almascenes, and by the
Sole Importer in this Republic
HIPOLITO GARCIA
128, Calle Cerro, Montevideo.
Notz—Beware of imitations and falsifications.

PRINCE LINE.

Regular line of steamers between London, Antwerp, New York, Brazil and the River Plate.

SAILINGS OF STEAMERS.
ROMAN PRINCE Left New York, April 14.
Accommodation for Passengers. Fare to Rio and Santos, \$30.
For further particulars apply to
Christophersen Hnos. { Montevideo Piedras 142.
P. Christophersen, { Rosario, San Lorenzo 869.
Buenos Aires, Cuyo 249.

"Norton" Line of Steamers

AGENTS: NORTON AND SON, NEW YORK. MANAGER: BUCKNALL NEPHEWS LONDON.

ROSARIO, BUENOS AIRES AND MONTEVIDEO TO NEW YORK

The following full-powered steamers will be despatched from Montevideo, WESTHALL For New York, May —.

These steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers.

For freight passage, etc., apply to the Agents: WILLIAMS & Co., MISIONES 58.
And at Buenos Aires, 25 de Mayo 287, or to Norton & Son, 90 Wall St., New York Bucknall Nepheus, 22 Crutched Friars, London, E. C.

INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT

IS STILL THE CHEAPEST & BEST ILLUMINANT

Enormous & still increasing Sales.

ANOTHER REDUCTION

in the price of the Apparatus & Mantles

New assortment of Globes and SPECIAL "JENA" CHIMNIES

MONTEVIDEO GAS Co. LIMITED
25 de Mayo Nos. 334, 338 & 342.

Steamers to leave.

MAY	NAME	FLAG	FOR
13	Crafeld	German	Bremen
13	Magdalena	English	Southampton
13	Santos	German	Cherbourg
13	Cordonan	French	Bordeaux
13	Ramess	German	Havre
13	R. Margherita	Italian	Genoa
13	Iberia	English	Valparaiso
13	D. di Galliera	Italian	Genoa
13	Brasil	French	Bordeaux
13	France	French	Marseilles
13	Corrientes	German	Hamburg
13	Scotia	German	Genoa
13	Asuncion	French	Havre
13	Bonn	German	Cherbourg
13	Thames	English	Southampton
13	Oropesa	English	Valparaiso
13	Citta di Torino	Italian	Genoa
13	Los Andes	French	Marseilles

AMUSEMENTS.

CASINO ORIENTAL

CALLE FLORIDA BETWEEN SORIANO AND CANELONES.

Every Night at 8.45. Sundays and Holidays, special performances for families at 4.15 p. m.

Grand Variety Company.

Admission, 20 cents Seats, 30 cents and 10 cents, boxes \$2.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a good MECHANIC for repairing Bicycles. Apply at the Bicycle Depot, Plaza Cagancha 38, from 9 to 12 m. or from 2 to 6 p. m. June 9.

TO LET two furnished rooms for single gentlemen or married couple. English family. Apply Calle Yaguaron 324 altos, between 18 de Julio and Colonia. May 12.

TO LET, a room, furnished or unfurnished, with balcony to the street. Calle 18 de Julio 94. May 25.

TO LET, APARTMENTS, furnished, for single gentlemen, in house of an English family, with or without board. Highly recommended. Apply Plaza Zabala 39 a.

TO LET, Furnished rooms, facing street, for single gentlemen or married couple. Board, with or without lodgings. Apply. Calle Cerro 158, altos.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, for married couple or single gentlemen, with board if required. Apply 216 Calle Maldonado. pm.

Montevideo Rowing Club.

NOTICE.

Members of the above Club are hereby notified that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on Friday, May 13, at No. 65 Calle Solis.

To Insurance Companies and Agents.

The account books required by the Government for Insurance Companies under the new Law, as well as all other description of account books, plain and ruled or ruled to order, are now on sale at the "Libro Ingres" of G. Schwengel, Calle 98 No. 61.

WILSON Bros.

GENERAL CAMP AGENTS.

Cereals and produce on consignment. — Purchases and Sales of Camp and Stock in general. — Mortgages, Renting and Valuation of Same. — Materials and Provisions Purchased for Estancias. — Telegraphic Address: "MOUNT."

CERRITO 148 --- MONTEVIDEO.

THE MANCHESTER

FIRE INSURANCE COY.

PROVISIONAL AGENT

ANDRES CAISSIOLS

Calle Misiones 176, Montevideo.

Compañia de Seguros CONTRA INCENDIOS LA MANCHESTER

Con motivo del fallecimiento del agente general de esta Compañia señor Enrique Algora y Villa de Moros, participo al comercio y al publico en general, que hasta tanto se nombre nuevo representante, la agencia de LA MANCHESTER en la Republica, estara a cargo del apoderado general en la America del Sud, señor PAUL GRASSO, dirigiendo los negocios en la capital en calidad de interino, el que suscribe, agente de la misma compania en Paysandú. — Montevideo, Mayo 2 de 1900.—A. Caissiol.

Ferro-Carril Central del Uruguay.

AVISO

Se avisa al publico que con motivo de las grandes inundaciones se halla interrumpido momentaneamente el servicio regular del horario, corriendo sin embargo trenes en todas direcciones.

Por malos currares a la Estacion Central.

Montevideo, Abril 6 de 1900.

Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Liverpool, The River Plate, and Valparaiso

New Accelerated Itinerary (Subject to modification)

FOR EUROPE
Iberia
Captain: A. J. McWatt.
26th May, 1900,
for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Coruña, La Pallice, and Liverpool.

FOR THE PACIFIC
Orissa
(TWIN SCREW)
Captain: A. J. Cooper.
19th May, 1900,
for Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

Liguria
Captain: F. E. Kite.
5th June, 1900,
for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, La Pallice (La Rochelle) and Liverpool.

Oropesa
(TWIN SCREW)
Captain: H. W. Hayes.
1st June, 1900,
For Sandy Point, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

The s.s. "Orellana" will not take second class passengers

Every steamer carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

The Steamers are illuminated with Electric Light, which is available ALL NIGHT in the Cabins.

Table wine (claret) is now served to passengers in all classes.

Return Tickets issued available for twelve months at reduced rates

For fares, freights and other details, apply to the AGENTS,—

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SANTOS, SAO PAULO, RIO JANEIRO, BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO & ST. VINCENT, C. V.

WILSON, SONS & CO., LD.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS AND PROPRIETORS OF

COAL DEPOTS.

MONTEVIDEO—LA PLATA—BUENOS AIRES—ROSARIO
SANTOS SAN PAULO RIO DE JANEIRO
BAHIA PERNAMBUCO ST. VINCENT V. C.

ALSO BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS AT CARDIFF AND BARRY.

HEAD OFFICE
7 DRAPERS GARDENS, LONDON, E. C.

Stocks always kept of only very best descriptions of South Wales Steam Coal.

Tug boats at all the Depot Ports and every facility for giving quick despatch to shippers.

WORKSHOPS at ST. VINCENT, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO JANEIRO with efficient modern Plant, where repairs of all descriptions are undertaken.

WILSON, SONS & Co., Limited, are the Sole Proprietors of the above Depots and Branches, and any inquiries as regards prices, etc., should be sent to their address at

CALLE MISIONES 117, MONTEVIDEO.
323, CALLE RECONQUISTA, BUENOS AIRES.
1128 Calle San Lorenzo, Rosario.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

The splendid steamer

"WILLEHAD"

Will sail on the 7th June, 1900, for

SOUTHAMPTON.

Passengers for SOUTHAMPTON will be landed under all circumstances at DAY TIME.

Through tickets issued for New York via Southampton.</

